The illustrations of the present invention that are shown are by no means conclusive. A person skilled in the art could easily make many different configurations with differing uses and alterations.

Detailed description of the invention.

Fig. 1 is a ~~partial~~ view of the wound stator 100 of the present invention showing the alternately wound magnet wire windings 105 on ~~a pair of~~ salient stator poles 110 that are made from lamination steel. The windings 105 are shown series connected having two free ends. The rotor poles 115 that are of the same width as the salient stator poles 110 and are made from either permanent magnet material, ~~or formed from steel in a "claw shape". The "claw shape" type rotor has been used in related art alternators~~. Also shown is a small air gap 120 between the rotor face and the stator face.

Fig. 2 is showing a block diagram of the generator system 10 of the present invention. It has a generator 150 with a first AC output 155 split into AC and DC at point 160, an AC voltage regulator 165 that is connected to AC rated switches 170. These switches can be manual switches, relays, semi-conductor switches or computer controlled switch functions, and are connected to AC loads 175. Both AC and DC loads have common ground point 180. The split point 160 is also connected to 4 diodes in a bridge type circuit 185 with the DC connected to a DC regulator 165 D that is connected to DC rated switches 170 D. The output of these switches are connected to a DC load 175 D and a battery 190.

In Fig. 3 is shown a related art alternator 200 with a AC output 205 connected to nine diodes 210, connected to a DC regulator 215 that goes to switches 220. Sometimes in the related art these DC switches have been manual DC switches, or have been DC rated relays. The switches 220 are connected to a DC load 225 and a battery 230.